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Total assets.....	£ 19,300,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,221,670
Surplus.....	" 6,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 231,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	" 34,069,486

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.
124 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 6th, 1889.

It must be conceded that the provisional minister of finance is not lacking in frankness and courage. While it was good policy on his part to discredit the last government by publishing a candid statement of the wretched condition in which the finances of the nation were left, at the same time he runs the risk of weakening his own position through so frank an exposition of the embarrassed state of the national finances. All things considered, however, we are inclined to believe that Minister Ruy Barbosa has started out upon the right road and will eventually win the confidence of the financial world by the very frankness of his statement, which we publish in another place, and by the correctness of his views on the questions relating to the public administration of the country. Brazil has been so long governed by subterfuge and palliatives that it is a genuine pleasure to now find a man who frankly admits the truth and confesses the faults which are responsible for this disquieting state of affairs. He is in error, however, in holding the monarchy solely responsible for the evil; the monarchy is only partly responsible by itself, while the people, the nation, is largely responsible not only for the maladministration which has wrought so much mischief, but even for the monarchy what it was. Had Brazil been ruled by a hereditary nobility which sought to strengthen and enrich itself at the expense of the people, then the case would have been different; but it must be remembered that the men who counselled the Emperor and composed his cabinets came from almost every rank of life. Their errors, outside of the favoritism displayed towards agriculture, were the errors of a defective education rather than those of a privileged class. When, therefore, the minister condemns the blunders and faults of monarchical cabinets, he condemns the purposes and principles which still exist, and not a system forever banished from the country. It is to the false theories of government, the loose ideas of official responsibility, the serious laxity of principles regarding contracts and pecuniary trusts, the extreme apathy which pervades all classes, and the far from satisfactory state of public and private morals, that a great part of this maladministration is due, and these causes still exist. There is just the same corruption and obstruction in the public departments to-day that there was under the monarchy, and if the minister does not carefully guard himself against it, he will soon find himself doing just what he so eloquently condemns

in his predecessors. We shall give the new minister, however, full credit for good intentions and sincerely hope that he will have the strength and determination to carry them out. But, at the same time, he should know that he has undertaken the cleansing of the Augean stables, and the task will take a strong arm and resolute will. Were we inclined to criticise the statement before us, whose frankness and correct sentiments are so commendable, we should say that the document is more the work of an advocate than of a financier. Such a discussion may be desirable at the outset, but it must be remembered that the government has less need of convincing those whom it has subdued, than of reassuring those upon whom it depends for financial credit. Beyond the statement of assets and liabilities and the enunciation of the general policy adopted, the financial world will want to know the measures which the government proposes to employ to meet its obligations. New taxes are apparently unavoidable, and a new system of taxation must be devised. Should the republic follow in the footsteps of the monarchy in imposing its new burdens on commerce, which is already overweighed, then the confidence of investors will be won with difficulty, for it will be considered as a proof that the old policy has been perpetuated. To assure the financial world against this impression, the minister must enter upon a discussion of measures and items, as an English chancellor of the exchequer might do, so that we may know definitely just where the republican administration of the Treasury is an improvement on that of the monarchy.

There seems to be an impression in the editorial rooms of our impressionable colleague *O País* that the foreigners are quietly accepting forced naturalization, and that only a few of the lower classes are inclined to register their refusal. Let the editor of the *País* be deceived no longer! The foreigner is like the conscientious maiden who hesitates to wound a presumptuous suitor too deeply by an abrupt refusal, but just as sure as she is to reach the final "no!" just so sure will the great mass of foreigners in this city eventually decline an alliance which holds out at the present moment so slight an assurance of happiness and prosperity in the future. It is true that no commercial and professional men have as yet gone up to the city hall to sign the register, but they have six months to perform that act and are in no hurry about it. Within our circle of acquaintances we have met only two or three who show any irresolution, the almost unanimous resolve being either to sign or appeal to their ministers for protection in case of necessity. Many of them are hoping — good souls! — that something will occur to suspend the execution of so unjust a law, so that they may be spared the obligation of offending their Brazilian friends and prejudicing their position here by openly signing such a register. If they are ultimately compelled to sign — and sign they will! — they will drop into the city hall casually just toward the close of the period of probation allowed them. It may be, however, that the decree will be modified before that time. Robbing a man of his citizenship is quite another thing from the French scheme of taxing the foreigner and compelling him to register at the police office. If a foreigner wishes to reside in liberty-loving France, where Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are ever playing "hide and seek" with Tyranny, Privilege and Discord, then he may be compelled to pay for the advantages enjoyed, but his hostess never yet tried to swallow him bodily. We are quite willing to let Taunay and Felício dos Santos have all the credit they can squeeze out of so clumsy an imitation of liberal

statesmanship, but they will wake up some fine morning, as the *Pais* may be expected to do, to find the city hall besieged by all the respectable foreigners in Rio seeking to sign a record which Brazil will one day be glad to have destroyed.

In the matter of representation abroad, it should be borne in mind by the members of the provisional government that they will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure official recognition from any foreign government. The present government of Brazil is nothing but a military usurpation, with a self-appointed chief and cabinet. The country at present possesses no legal, permanent government, and until an election takes place and a constitution is adopted, followed by the selection of an executive in accordance with its provisions, the government of the country will have no diplomatic status in other countries. A minister, therefore, will be nothing more than the agent of an insurrectionary, or usurping form of government. Until the new form of government is definitely organized and recognized, D. Pedro II remains *de jure* Emperor of Brazil, though Marshal Deodoro is *de facto* its present executive head. The reasonableness of this position is so evident that few Brazilian republicans of sound judgment will dispute it, no matter how anxious they may be to secure foreign recognition. No state can justly take cognizance of a rebellion, or usurpation, in another until the result has been decided and the successful party has established a legal form of government in succession to the one overthrown. To anticipate this would be to interfere in the internal affairs of a friendly state. The obligation of organizing a legal executive rests with the victorious party, and where one political system has been so completely overthrown as has been the case in Brazil, the onus extends to the substitution of a new system for the old. Until this is done, foreign governments will very properly hold aloof and await the result, not through unfriendly motives but through the mere obligation of leaving the Brazilian people alone in the settlement of their domestic affairs. All this talk, therefore, about foreign recognition and about sending ministers to foreign capitals, is simply out of time and place. No foreign state will interfere in Brazilian affairs to the slightest extent, except to protect the persons and property of their own citizens, and they will probably carry that policy to the logical conclusion of not formally recognizing a temporary dictatorship, even in the persons of its diplomatic representatives.

WERE it not so inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a republican form of government and so open to abuse on the part of irresponsible, arbitrary-tempered officials, we should have permitted the decree of December 23rd, imposing martial law upon the country, to pass with no more than a friendly criticism. A government must be able to protect itself in times of disorder and uncertainty, and where civil institutions fail, then it is natural and reasonable that the military arm of the government should be relied upon. In the absence of any disorder, however, — except within military circles alone — and in view of the fact that not only is there no open opposition to the new order of things, but also that there is apparently not courage enough among the friends of the old system to speak above a whisper, the necessity for this decree is not at all apparent. A republic without free speech and opposing opinions would be a gross inconsistency, and that there should be such speech and such opposition is in fact no excuse whatever for the extreme

measure adopted. However, were there no fear of its abuse, we should not care to enter upon more than a passing comment, but, as it is, the danger is sufficiently serious to warrant an energetic protest. The police have already made use of this instrument upon country to persecute opponents, and as the weeks go by the cases are sure to multiply both in number and violence. If an ordinary police official can exercise the right of arbitrary arrest, inquisition and deportation, then there remains no security whatever for those who have not made their peace with the new government. Such a measure should be employed only under the most critical circumstances, and then under the immediate supervision of a central commission, whose responsibility and conservatism should afford ample guarantee against abuse. Such cases as that reported from Parahyba do Sul should never be permitted for a moment. The worst feature of the measure, however, is in its application to free discussion, either spoken, or written. According to the minister of foreign affairs, himself a journalist, it applies to newspapers as well as to any other form of discussion, if the *Tribuna Liberal* reports his views correctly. This is not only a blunder, it is a gross abuse of power, a crime against the system of free government which these men are pretending to establish. No free government can exist without free discussion. If free speech and free press are suppressed, then these self-styled republicans are infinitely more reactionary and despotic than ever the monarchy under D. Pedro II was, and Brazil at once falls under the domination of a tyranny which will render her future progress extremely difficult. We can not believe that such a tyranny is meditated, nor that a sweeping policy of repression is designed; but the instrument for all this has been prepared and the abuse may follow at any moment. Free discussion may lead to some turbulence, but it would be infinitely wiser were the government to invite such discussion on the political questions under consideration than to undertake its repression. The wisdom of the country is not all centered in the present cabinet and in the commission selected to draft a constitution, and to thus peremptorily close the mouths of the Brazilian people may deprive these two official bodies of advice and suggestions which might be of incalculable benefit to them. And, still further, free discussion is the safety-valve of a republic; if it is closed by force an explosion is sure to follow.

It is to be feared that all suggestions just at this time will be far more destructive, than constructive, in character, but in view of the evils which have been permitted to flourish in the administration of the country it is impossible to act otherwise at the outset. Before any real reforms can be secured, the old abuses must be swept away. Among these none demand more urgent attention than the confused and obstructive system of taxation which has grown up under a weak paternal government, dominated by a privileged class. It ought to be the fixed principle of republican financiers to simplify taxes to the last extreme, to make them weigh upon all citizens equally in proportion to their wealth, and to abolish all which obstruct the productive and commercial development of the country. In simplifying taxes, they should be limited to the fewest sources possible and with the principle clearly established that they shall bear lightest on necessities of life and the smaller industries. In equalizing them, the iniquitous policy of compelling the middlemen pay the bulk of taxation and of imposing the heaviest percentages on the poor, should be rigorously suppressed. Until taxes are levied on

land and plantation property, there will be no equality in taxation. And until luxuries are taxed more heavily in proportion to the rates levied on the necessities of the common people, the rankest injustice will continue to prevail. In proportion to his means the poor man pays far more heavily than the rich man. The cheap, coarse clothing which he wears frequently pays two and three times the rate of duty that is paid by the finer goods of his rich neighbor. In this respect a grievous injustice has been done to the laboring classes, who, more than all others, deserve the watchful protection of the state. And as for the taxes which discourage production and obstruct commerce, nothing but the grossest ignorance of economic laws could counsel their retention one single moment longer. Think of a country taxing its own producers where they have to compete with untaxed foreign producers in foreign markets! Such a tax simply tends to impoverish where the state ought to encourage. Think also of the suicidal policy of taxing an article, or a trade, so heavily that it becomes unprofitable, and must be dropped! And think, too, of so multiplying these taxes between provinces and in municipalities that nothing but absolute necessity maintains a trade in the articles taxed. Putting aside for the present the heavy taxes levied on foreign imports, let us consider those levied on domestic products. Not only are these taxes levied on the exports to foreign countries, but on the trade between different states, and to that extent sometimes that an article pays an export tax on leaving one state and an import tax on entering another. A gentleman residing here recently received a small parcel of Bahia cigars, on which the custom-house of this port levied taxes to an aggregate of nearly 100 per cent. In another case a gentleman proposed to establish an entirely new business in exporting a Brazilian product to a foreign country, but as the article is produced in another state and he is called upon to pay a heavy inter-state import tax here at the port of shipment, the success of the enterprise is made highly doubtful. All this, we contend, should be at once changed. There should be no obstacles whatever to inter-state trade; on the contrary the government should encourage this trade to the utmost. As a source of wealth and prosperity, it is infinitely superior to a foreign trade.

The commission appointed to draft a constitution to be presented to the constitutional assembly in November next, should take into serious consideration the question of military interference in civil affairs. It is a question of such paramount importance and of such threatening danger, that the strongest of safeguards should be provided against it. It is the rock against which so many Latin republics have been dashed, it is the pitfall which the founders of the United States guarded against with a fear that almost convicted them of ingratitude, and it is a danger which the English people have provided against so carefully that the army can be kept up from year to year only through a parliamentary subterfuge. These two examples of orderly, successful government on the one side, and those of the Spanish American republics on the other, where military men are invariably the causes of political disorder, ought to indicate clearly the safer policy for Brazil to pursue. To save the country from military dictation, the army and the military schools should be removed from this capital, officers should be prohibited from meddling in civil affairs, and no military officer should be permitted to hold a political executive office without first resigning his commission.

POSITION OF THE TREASURY.

On the 31st the local press published the following financial statement of the minister of finance to the chief of the provisional government:

Sr. Marshal.—Should we ever have had in mind the discrediting of the late regime, and not the service of the country without passion or personal preconceptions, our first step upon taking the portfolio of finance would have been to lay before you the tables we now present to you, showing the financial situation inherited by the republic from the monarchy. We need no other proof to show the sterility, the corruption and the senility of those institutions which, at the period of their greatest apparent splendor, when it was asserted that the stability of the dynasty was forever consolidated, had done nothing but accumulate elements of ruin, engraft sterile compromises on the already excessive responsibilities of the Treasury, inculcate the habits of our money world with false ideas and vicious tendencies, which now render difficult a true appreciation of circumstances, scattering the most pernicious of ideas regarding the functions of the state in the economical life of nations.

The superficial observer, regarding from without the specious magnificence of the preparations for the third reign by the policy of the Onro Preto cabinet, could not certainly resist astonishment at the magic of the geni which multiplied prodigies of wealth, of commercial initiative, of startling reforms in the sphere of material interests. Enterprises on enterprises, banks upon banks, favor after favor from the state, were made to attest the productive energy of the time and the unlimited resources of the government. A flood-tide of gold, being scattered from the bottomless deposits of national credit, immersed agriculture, weakened by slavery, in a deep bath of restorative elements. Paper money, conjured up by the wisdom of an irresistible act, commenced to drain away from an invigorated circulation, that in a short time specie would have monopolized. Exchange, advancing supernaturally, with a dizzying velocity, exceeded the normal limits of the monetary standard, majestically balancing itself above par.

Enlightened minds, however, did not cease in denouncing a system of reprehensible artifices, under these spectacular appearances, for the securing of grand theatrical effects. The fever of premiums, the delirium of stock-exchange speculation, promoted and sustained by the financial policy of the crown, saturated the atmosphere with a fluid likely to exalt imagination, feeding this hallucination of prosperity which agitated the market, giving rise to feats of temerity whose consequences the democratic press foretold with the utmost precision. Gambling, therefore, was the generative principle of this movement in which the last monarchical cabinet exulted and based its plans, as empty and uncertain as the foundation upon which they rested. What was done was to accumulate the material for a crisis which independent opinion predicted as absolutely fatal.

In place of solidly organizing agricultural credit by furnishing through this to the industry of the soil the natural means for its reconstitution, the monarchy, incurably corruptive, preferred to construct a temporary mechanism, notoriously for electoral purposes, destined to stimulate the desires of poverty in experimenting with the painful situation of the impoverished class, by means of a system of loans, which caused a useless drain on public credit, satisfying, at the utmost, the creditors of agriculture without fostering the development of production. The high exchange was necessarily anomalous, transitory, baseless, since

it was not established on the economic development of the country, but upon accidental operations in the market and in the ephemeral gambling with its resources practised by official agents. It was nevertheless upon the presumption, palpably erroneous, of the permanency of this phenomenon that the government placed itself in adopting by preference a specie basis for the system of banks of issue, and to experiment upon the withdrawal of paper money by a complexity of burdens and responsibilities which to-day weighs upon us, restricting freedom of administration and obstructing by serious obstacles our road on the return to sound scientific rules, which, in the management of the finances of the state, counsel the observance of natural laws, the distrust of the regime of official guardianship in the organic relations of the economic with the financial condition of nations. The halo of enchantment was quickly dissipated once we entered the dominion of administrative veracity, once the illegitimate interests engaged in dissimulating the severe reality of matters were retired from the scene. Now, what is left to us is the sensitiveness, more and more acute, of the laboring classes to the deficiency of nutritive conditions under which their lives are withered, it is the haste of establishments favored by the contracts of loans to agriculture to absorb their share of the benefits distributed to each, it is the approach of the maturity of obligations contracted to organize this vast subterfuge against the Treasury and against the class apparently favored by it, it is, lastly, the liquidation of the madness of speculation criminally animated by the extinct government. Here is what is left of the showy edifice raised during the last five months of the empire in exchange for sacrifices, whose burden we begin to feel without the least sense of beneficent result.

It becomes needful, therefore, to demonstrate to the country that the republic encountered only difficulties, engagements, imperious necessities, against which there certainly will not be lacking resources in the vitality of our country for victorious reaction, but which render extremely arduous this period of transition, demanding of us, who have the government in charge, the utmost exertion, and imposing upon all of our fellow-citizens a collaboration of patriotism, abnegation, good sense, benevolence, the renunciation of our traditional habits, a collaboration which the most judicious administrative measures can not supply.

On November 15th the Treasury counted upon two classes of assets to meet not only the ordinary expenses of the fiscal year, but all its other inevitable engagements, some of which assets were already partly realized and others would become available to it within a few months.

The first was composed of the following items:

Cash at the Treasury	1,373,635\$946
do do agencies	6,148,374 278
Amount deposited with Banco Nacional, balance of 2nd payment of the August, 1889, loan	2,674,531 980
Amount at the London agency:	
According to the Nov. estimates, balance of the foreign loan	1,058,890
Bills remitted	1,344,374
2,403,264 at 27d exchange	21,362,364 666
Amount with Dr. Salvador de Mendonça for the purchase of silver, £337,000 at the same exchange	2,995,555 555
	34,554,444\$425

The other group of assets included the last installments of the domestic loan, the balance of deposits and the public revenue corresponding to the months of November and December, and to the additional period of the fiscal year. Of the loan there is yet to be received 65 per cent., maturing on January 15th (20 per cent.), February 15th

(25 per cent.) and on April 5th (20 per cent.). Of the public revenue, it is estimated that an amount exceeding 28,000,000\$ will be collectable up to the end of the fiscal year. In its sum total, as to the year now closing, this revenue, estimated by Law No. 3,396 of November 24th, 1888, at 147,200,000\$, will probably reach 151,200,000\$, thus showing an excess of 4,000,000\$ upon the estimate. The surplus calculated upon by the Treasury in the report of the department of finance (page 9) at 15,200,000\$, is reduced not only through the collections of the second and third quarters not corresponding with those of the first, but also because there has been adopted, for greater precaution, in the estimate of the revenue as to the additional half-year, the equivalent of the receipts collected in the corresponding period of the 1888 year (7,409,730\$877) in place of that received during the equal time in the financial year 1886-87 (9,167,574\$049).

Beyond the expenses specified in the law we have just referred to, of November 24th, which up to the end of the fiscal year must exceed 40,000,000\$, there weighs upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting the payment of the maturing part of the floating debt, of meeting the enormous expenditure with the drought, and the installments due various banks in fulfillment of contracts celebrated for the assistance of agriculture.

The matured floating debt included, at the date to which this present report refers:

Banco do Brazil, balance	91,460\$311
Treasury bills, over due	27,500 000
Balance due Municipal Chamber on exchange purchased	3,221,533 167
Amount of first installment on redemption of currency made by Banco Nacional do Brazil	4,500,000 000
	7,840,513\$478

It is necessary to note, however, that the last of these items must be satisfied in 4 per cent. bonds, according to the contract of October 2nd this year.

Under the head of floating debt, deposits are entered, which we have omitted in the above sum; for although these are being paid almost daily, there is always a balance over, which is disposed of as established by Law No. 628 of September 17th, 1851, Art. 41.

The expenses in the states afflicted by the drought form a gulf in the budgets, the demands of which impose continual indefinite sacrifices upon the country. They require the most severe attention from the government; because, founded as they appear to be upon a chronic situation, perpetuated from year to year, and constantly accumulating unproductive sacrifices, they have become a permanent cause of disorganization to the budgets, against which the most prosperous of fiscal years cannot make a stand. It is necessary once that the republican policy releases itself from the great problems which surround its inauguration, to endeavor to penetrate seriously the obscure territory of this part of our finances, and to discover for this problem a solution more intelligible and less detrimental to taxpayers. Of the credits opened under this account by Decrees No. 10,181 of February 9th and No. 10,215 of August 20th to the extent of 12,000,000\$, there remained on November 15th the sum of 346,439\$275. Six days previously there was conceded a supplementary 6,000,000\$. Now, according to the declarations of competent authorities, the accounts under this head delivered to the Treasury agencies amount to more than 6,000,000\$.

The chapter *help to agriculture* is one of the most serious in the inventory of our engagements. The March 10th government (João Alfredo) made three contracts destined to succor the necessities of agriculture, with the obligation to contribute for this purpose with subsidies in money to

a total amount of 9,000,000\$. Opening widely the door, which this pretext offered, to enter into the good graces of the agricultural class, deceived and experimented upon, the June 7th cabinet (Ouro Preto) hastily cast itself upon this path of deceptions, contracting with 17 establishments of credit the furnishing of capital to planters, under the plan of the state's contributing one-half of the assistance, which, by their sum total, has involved the Treasury in an obligation to contribute a sum of 86,000,000\$000.

(Here follows a table showing the names of the institutions, their districts, and the sums to be advanced to and by them. Sr. João Alfredo's cabinet advanced 9,000,000\$ and Sr. Ouro Preto's agreed to advance 86,000,000\$, or 95,000,000\$ as above, which means no less a sum than 190,000,000\$ to be expended in assisting agriculture, if the banks meet their obligations).

Up to 86,000,000\$, therefore, of which on November 15th there had already been disbursed 26,150,000\$, attains the amount of those sacrifices apparently destined to succor agriculture, under the system of financiering established by the minister who undertook the salvation of the monarchy, and which consummated its ruin. The condition of agriculture, however, did not receive from this source the slightest improvement. Other interests prospered under the shadow of this artifice; and this operation, when the accounts shall be liquidated, will have left for itself in the economic history of the country no other vestiges than the burden of 190,000,000\$ upon the national resources, into which the transaction becomes transformed.

Much have we desired from the first moment to stem this stream of abuses, to radically extirpate this sophism, the delusion of which will soothe without result the hopes of a deceived agriculture. Those, however, who consult serious experience in human affairs, seeking to estimate the infinity of difficulties weighing upon our shoulders upon the day immediately following the revolution, will not refuse to us the justice of confessing the imprudence we should have committed if, forgetful of supreme interests at this tremendous conjuncture, the preservation of peace, the stability of acquired rights, confidence in the conciliatory purposes of the republican transformation, we should have raised against the new order of things the immense legion of powerful interests fully armed by the official jockey of the last months of the monarchy. Before adopting a new direction, it was necessary to substitute the illusory mechanism by a true regime of protection for agriculture, freeing it from this system of guardianship and mendacity, solitary organizing rural credit, modelled upon the examples of countries where is found scientifically established the best type of a similar reform. Unhappily this is not practical in proportion to the desired rapidity. But we can assure you that we have devoted to it the most assiduous attention and we trust this will not prove in vain.

From the data we bring forward it may be concluded that, reserving from resources already realized the sum of 21,362,346\$666 for expenses abroad up to the month of June next, and that of 2,995,555\$555 for the purchase of silver to be coined in order to proceed with the withdrawal of Treasury notes of the smaller denominations, there remains 10,196,542\$204 which, together with that of 28,000,000\$ of revenue yet to be collected in the current fiscal year and available from deposits, will not suffice for the working expenses of the ordinary service during the last period of this year and for the payment in cash of the part matured of the floating debt (3,340,513\$478). We shall, therefore, be obliged to have recourse

to the product of the installments of the loan, both to complete the means requisite for these expenses and to assist the districts scourged by drought and in aid of agriculture under the terms of existing contracts.

As to the funded debt and the floating debt not immediately payable, the other engagements of the Treasury may be discriminated as follows:

<i>Foreign funded debt</i>	
Loan of 1863, 4½%	£ 72,800
do 1883 " " " "	4,280,800
do 1888 " " " "	6,265,000
do 1890, 4% (consols.)	19,800,000
	£ 30,419,500
or, at exchange 27d per milreis	270,395,555\$555
<i>Domestic do:</i>	
Loans under Law of Nov. 15th, 1827, interest 5½% currency,	381,521,700 000
do at 4% " " " "	119,600 000
	381,641,300\$000
Gold Loan, 1868, 6% interest	18,017,500 000
do 1879, 4½% " " " "	34,232,500 000
do 1889, 4% " " " "	109,694,000 000
Total gold loans	161,944,000\$000
Total funded	543,585,300\$000
<i>Floating debt:</i>	
Debt inscribed in the Great Ledger and auxiliary books and that prior to 1827	300,260\$581
Balance emancipation fund	12,622,308 270
Loan from Orphans' fund	14,080,659 366
Deposits of Savings banks	25,712,194 313
do <i>Abntes de Pedra</i>	980,453 449
do public	1,226,279 804
do sundry sources	17,544,937 449
Deceased persons and almsmen's fund	4,410,138\$281
Less supposed forfeited	1,770,720 882
	2,639,417 809
Paper money in circulation	179,371,100 500
do, amount loaned credit establishments under Law of July 18th, 1885	5,100,000 000
Total floating	250,301,769\$127

Reuniting the sundry items of the engagements, or the liabilities, of the Treasury there will appear:

Floating debt, payable on demand	7,810,513\$478
do do not due	250,300,769 127
Funded debt, foreign, at 27d exchange	270,395,555 555
do domestic	543,585,300 000
	1,072,122,138\$160
Against this sum of one million and seventy-two thousand <i>contos de reis</i> , which represents the national liabilities transferred by the old regime to the new, we have only in assets of difficult collection:	
Loans to the republic of Uruguay, capital and interest	18,889,592\$470
Six bills accepted by Trarassos, Patri & Co., for sale of Assumpção railway	244,638 980
Interest guarantees advanced to Bahia, Pernambuco and São Paulo railways	16,951,003 915
Sundry taxes levied	24,073,431 574
	60,750,566\$949

The national debt left us as an inheritance by the monarchy, therefore, is in excess of *One million contos de reis*. This enormous total will equal the receipts of the state for a period of nearly seven years, estimating at 150,000,000\$ our annual revenue. It would be requisite, therefore, to place seven budgets one on another to attain the altitude of those engagements, which are far from containing therein all of our responsibilities, once we have these also of a diverse character, on a very considerable scale, in the guarantees to which are pledged the public faith in relation to important engagements of various descriptions.

Let the country, therefore, know what it owes upon this side to the regime happily extinct, to how few regrets it has a claim from the side of the classes whose labor promotes industry, enriches the sources of taxation and develops general wealth.

At the same time this lesson becomes seasonable, to serve as a warning to the growing republic, and especially to its founders, whose example cannot but influence the character of our future habits, so that we may learn to escape this reef of prodigality, which appears to exercise such deep and fatal attraction in our day upon the policy of democracies.

Let us energetically prune expenses. Let us eliminate useless departments. Let us contract the orbit of officialism, reducing the staff and better remunerating services. Let us strengthen and improve administration, directing scrupulously the filling of state employments by competency, by merit, by capacity. Let us limit *aposentados* (officials retired on salaries) to the cases marked by the law, and, outside of these, only to the most urgent exigencies through a rigorous selection. Let us not multiply pensions, which, *drop by drop*, may grow into torrents of ruinous expense. Let us restrict ourselves in creating new services to absolute necessity, endeavoring to secure for each item in the column of sacrifices, a compensatory corresponding item in that of savings. Let us fly from republican favoritism, the immoral and fatal transformation of the old monarchical nepotism. Let us not contribute to continue in force, under the new situation, the habits of a nation of place-hunters (*pretendentes*). And, should we proceed in this manner, we shall have passed over half the road towards the reform of our finances, the reconstitution of our credit and the fertilization of our vital energies.

But it will not suffice that we should be austere. None the less do we imperiously require to encourage a spirit of progress. Do not let us shut ourselves up in the narrow theories of certain utopians, notable for the stubbornness of their fanaticism and for their practical incapacity in human affairs, who endeavor to mould the world by abstract formula, never experimented, who desire to reduce the position of the state to that of constant distrust against the wonders of great industrial organizations, and deny, for the nation, any advantage in the discreet interference of the administration, provoking, animating, favoring the employment of capital, of accumulated wealth, of the great accumulations of labor in the service of intelligence, of brio and of ambition modified by patriotism.

The portfolio of agriculture, inseparable auxiliary of that of finance, has at this moment among its duties which require a maximum of activity, the highest intuition of the conditions of our material development, the greatest courage in facing problems, the most mainly confidence in the resources of the country. Universal naturalization and religious liberty are prodigious instruments for the reconstitution of our nationality debilitated by the vices of the monarchy, which prolonged as parasites among us the customs of colonial times. But these two moral tonics require a vigorous collaboration from the powers of the state, at least during the early years of the republic, so that European immigration may commence to open in this country a wide, secure, deep stream-bed, through which later it may rush, abundant, fertilizing and increasing. Minas and especially S. Paulo have just shown us how this policy conquers all difficulties and neutralizes the effects of the most serious social changes. We must not oppose the impossibility of systematic abstention to the impulse of material improvements, to the initiative of great enterprises. On the contrary, never have we so much required them. What is necessary is to free them of the low elements, whose administrative discredits them. But it will not be discreet to carry precaution against them to the point of our falling into a system of parsimony, of suspicion and of envy carried to the attitude of a government programme. The country will profit by the formation of large fortunes, as well as by the distribution of wealth among the popular classes. The two are parallel means of national development which it is necessary to encourage simultaneously; which will be so much the more easy to us,

inasmuch as we are as yet a nation without a proletariat, made socially democratic, where the highest successes of toil and the most coveted industrial position, without the trivial embarrassments in older nations, are open to intelligence, to ability, to perseverance, to character. To the State, in this social phase, there pertains without doubt a great part of creative activity, extending aid at all points where individual beginnings require the supplementary cooperation of collective forces.

If we derive inspiration from these rudiments of common sense, applied to immediate necessities, there will be no cause for alarm in the aggregate of embarrassments left to us by the late system. Against these embarrassments, we have, moreover, resources immeasurably superior in the public and private fortunes of the country, in the national railways, in the value of plantations, cattle-ranges, buildings and other federal property, in the assets of each State, in pastoral enterprise, in agricultural cultivation, in natural products, in unsettled lands. House property in the capital of the republic alone is approximately valued for the computation of taxes, which is, moreover, much below the real value, at over 600,000,000\$. We are not, therefore, a nation in a state of indigence. We have ample elements for confidence as to the future.

But we need a good administration, firm and honest, circumspect and bold.

In financial affairs the castles of the old regime, carried to the utmost of their expansion under the cabinet of 7th June, have been entirely reduced to powder. Facts have just passed judgment on those fascinating measures that illuded so many enlightened minds. By means of open secrets, which for such a purpose all governments possess, the administration succeeded in advancing exchange to par, above par; and upon this fictitious, imaginary, transitory foundation there was constructed all that, destined to constitute the glory of that situation, became transformed into the worst kind of embarrassments for the present. Exchange could not be maintained at par, except by tickery, in a country where the confronting of assets and liabilities in the commercial and monetary movements with the foreigner has shown us even two years ago a deficit of 50,000,000\$, which corresponds to 25 per cent of our credit circulation. The financing for the salvation of the monarchy was therefore based upon a palpable fallacy.

The republic has already proved that it could perpetuate, were this suitable or legitimate, the perniciousness of such a system in a regime of sincerity, such as the republic should be.

The decline in exchange does not alarm us, nor does it surprise us. We well know to what degree speculation contributes to the result, of which the agents are notorious and of whom some will opportunely receive such repression as may fall to the powers of the government, or to what point the phenomenon is the result of natural causes. These are the same that were existent under the late ministry; and the proof that the republican transformation in no wise contributed to aggravate them is in the fact that we have passed through the most painful period, the first thirty days, maintaining unaltered rates as received from the situation closed on November 15th. Were there at present natural causes for the decline in exchange, others much more serious existed on that date. The fact has, therefore, lost its former importance; and the new administration can face it as one who recognizes its still concealed origin.

It is not an evil, it is rather a benefit. The evil was in the illusion in which the public mind was entertained by the visionary policy of the monarchy. Those who

opposed the Ouro Preto cabinet as to the opportuneness of withdrawing currency, when incited thereto by delirious glorifications, are seeing their prognostications confirmed. Issues of currency upon a specie basis are condemned by a most decisive confutation. The issuing banks are cautiously drawing back, placing in safe keeping their reserves. And had they not done so, had they permitted the issue of their notes, giving to these the legal expansion equal to three times the value of their deposits in gold, the monetary and commercial markets would be to-day covered with wrecks. But this evidence would not have been established had not the republican government preferred the legal truth to the sophisms of vanity and had it persisted in sustaining exchange by the supporting arm (*pulso*) of the State. Exchange will steadily itself spontaneously at par when national prosperity carries it to that point, from which private speculation will not be able to drive it. Then only will the appreciation of the currency by the extinction of inconvertible paper become possible, useful, lasting. Not many years will be requisite for us to reach this goal, and, opportunely commenced, the substitution will be effected with no effort, nor interruption, nor drawback. During the interim, however, it does not appear to us impossible to establish a natural formula for our credit circulation, founded upon a steady and equitable basis.

The market is passing at the moment through a crisis. But this fact again belongs to the inheritance from the monarchy. Under the influence of the cabinet, which destroyed it, the financial market was converted for some months past into a gambling exchange, where in the light of day the most senseless speculations in all sorts of stock-exchange securities were effected. The most suspicious, the most fallacious, the most worthless of paper secured flattering quotations; the most uncertain, most inconsistent, most fantastic of enterprises found credit, applause, eagerness. Shares of banks and companies of every description mounted to three-fold, four-fold, five-fold of their real value. The customs of our brokers, the facilities of the system of buying and selling at long dates, the indiscreet confidence in a policy of glittering stage tricks, favored this movement, which became super-agitated to delirium. No matter what the nature of the paper, the position of buyer, or of seller, the respectability of the go-between; the most unreasonable offers found the most ample and the blindest of demand. The settlement of such transactions would inevitably be grievous and destructive. The difference between the effective value of securities exchanged and their conventional price, must necessarily be settled in the hands of some of the subsequent operators by losses equal to the profits gained by speculators more clever in the game and quicker in settling their accounts.

A purpose to avert such a solution would, to our mind, have been indiscreet and criminal. Any measure that we might take for the purpose would result in risk, perhaps in considerable loss, to the Treasury, with no other result produced than that of transferring the peril from one to another's hands and to implant the vices of gambling licensed by the state. To sustain the credit of state securities was the utmost that could be demanded from the government; this we did, availing for this purpose of loans to the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional under the rules of the law of July 18th, 1885.

It was wished, however, that we should extend aid to private engagements excessively overvalued by speculation, furnishing to establishments of credit, or to brokers, amounts withdrawn from the Treasury

under the guise of guaranteed and fiscalized loans to facilitate the movement of pawning such a class of papers. We resisted these empiric suggestions, notwithstanding their insistence, their ability, the authority of their sources, the patriotic inspiration of some of their authors. We resisted as a matter of conscience, persuaded that we should be false to our duty should we proceed in any other manner.

It would be the most perilous of precedents if republican financing should be characterized in its early days by this gross and foolish socialism of the state, in defence of which not even the reasonable appeal of the public benefit was raised, basing its pretensions only upon the panic of interests alarmed by the shadow of their own errors. The amount of losses will be entirely too small to sensibly affect the situation. Wise and honest commerce will pass unharmed over the incident of which we already had the first example under the monarchy during the October settlement. And our firm holding aloof from the conflict of speculation will draw a deep boundary line between the financing of the empire and that of the republic.

Ruy Barbosa,

Minister of Finance

Rio de Janeiro, December 28th, 1889.

THE PAST YEAR.

The year just closed has been one of exceptional interest and importance in current Brazilian history, marking as it does the final collapse of the sole remaining monarchy on the western continent, and the initiation of a political transformation as far-reaching and difficult as any the world has ever seen. As a colony Brazil was ruled by the narrowest and most illiberal of policies, explored by avicious representatives of the Portuguese crown, shut out from free commercial intercourse with the world, and repressed by a church whose rapacity and intolerance made it a fit adjunct of so repressive a political system. The declaration of independence was no more than a momentary kindling of the fire of revolution, for it was promptly suppressed by the heir to the crown himself, who assumed control of the revolt against his father's authority and saved the crown for his own head, upon which it would have been placed in a very few years through natural causes. Brazil gained her independence from the mother country, but not from the family and system which had so misgoverned her as a colony. The events of 1822, therefore, were sterile in a truly revolutionary sense, for they left the country under the same antiquated institutions, and infused no new elements into its political life beyond those of national sovereignty and responsibility. Under the empire thus established the nation has grown in numbers and wealth, but not in the proportion which its natural resources and position warranted. The antiquated institutions, on which were inconspicuously grafted many of a more recent period, failed to consolidate and strengthen the nation, and now, just one century after the mobs of Paris undertook a similar task, the revolution initiated in 1822 is suddenly completed by the overthrow of the monarchy and the expulsion of the ruling dynasty. The year 1889 is therefore only the complement of 1822, the real revolution of which the earlier date was only a premonition.

Of the occurrences of the year, very few can be accurately described as direct causes of the final outbreak, though all had more or less influence on the course of events which led to the sudden collapse of the monarchy and the surprising materialization of the heretofore shadowy republic. The year opened with the João Alfredo ministry

(conservative) in power—a ministry which represented the more liberal elements of the conservative party, which secured the adoption of the unconditional abolition law of May 13th, 1888, and which had resisted the insistent demands of the pro-slavery party for an indemnification which was neither just, nor possible. The division in the conservative party on this question had greatly weakened the ministry, while the widespread desertion of the planting class to the republican ranks had created more or less uneasiness and uncertainty throughout the whole country. The Emperor and Empress had returned from Europe in the preceding August and had been received with every expression of sympathy and affection. The popularity of the Princess Imperial, so deservedly increased by her championship of the cause of abolition, had as yet showed no signs of waning, and she still counted among her personal adherents many who protested their readiness to shed their life's blood for her and her succession, but who were among the first a few weeks since to declare for the republic. For the moment also, the ever-disturbing element of military intrigue had been suppressed by the departure of its chief, in December, for Matto Grosso in command of a military force. The ministry had also yielded in some degree to the importunities of the planters by providing 6% loans through the Bank of Brazil, the government supplying one-half of the money. In spite of all this, however, the opposition of Senators Cotepeque (deceased February 13th) and Paulino, the activity of the republicans and, more than all, the impotence of the ministry itself, steadily weakened the government and prepared the way for its overthrow.

At the beginning of the year a reorganization of the cabinet took place, Ministers Costa Pereira (empire) and Vieira da Silva (marine) retiring, Ferreira Vianna being transferred from the department of justice to that of empire, and Deputies Rosa e Silva (justice) and Barão de Gnalv (marine) being selected to fill the vacancies. A severe epidemic of yellow fever and *acesso pernicioso* (heat fever), caused by excessive heat and a scarcity of water, broke out in the city during the first months of the year, and this for a time diverted attention from the political situation. The first objects of popular and official solicitude was the water supply and sanitary condition of the city, and we had the painful spectacle of seeing enormous sums of public money wasted upon puerile schemes for increasing the water supply, flushing the sewers, and other imperfectly studied measures. For a time the government was seriously alarmed and lived in daily fear of a popular riot, and to avert this it promised everything, began everything and accomplished nothing. When the epidemic had passed, however, the interest of the government in sanitary improvements disappeared also, and political agitation assumed its normal sway.

On May 3rd the 4th session of the 20th General Assembly—destined to be the last under the monarchy—was formally opened. The speech from the throne was unusually long, but it laid down no definite programme and ventured but slightly beyond the stereotyped recommendations about public instruction, judicial reform and encouragement of industry. The proposal for an increase in the number of bishoprics and for an extension of religious instruction indicated the authorship of the document and aided to weaken its influence. Although the ministry had an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, it was hopelessly weak in the Senate where Senator Paulino (reactionary conservative) was elected president on the 4th. The Chamber, however, was not definitely organized until the 11th, and even then the majority exhibited an

uncertainty and lack of organization which presaged an early defeat of the ministry. The union of the abolitionist liberals in the Senate with the pro-slavery, reactionary conservatives under Senator Paulino, was one of the worst features of the situation, for it showed how little principle and honor there was in politics, even on questions of the highest importance. On the 15th the financial budget for the ensuing year was presented, estimating receipts at 150,760,500\$ and fixing the expenditures at 176,676,551\$490. On the 17th an interpellation by Deputy João Penido (republican) in regard to the Emperor's health was rejected by a vote of 94 against 4, which shows how united all parties then were in protecting the sovereign from any undue annoyance. The deluge of petty interpellations and the hostility of the Senate, however, finally accomplished the object of the opposition, the overthrow of the ministry. The premier had on previous occasions offered his resignation to the Emperor, but it was declined, chiefly on the ground that this ministry ought to remain in power until after the first anniversary of abolition (May 13th). As the end of the month drew near the premier found that he could not go on, and at the Emperor's wish a meeting of the council of state was called on May 31st to decide whether the General Assembly should not be dissolved. The council, being composed of men openly hostile to the ministry, decided adversely, whereupon João Alfredo again tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

In the organization of a new cabinet three prominent conservatives, more or less in sympathy with the retiring premier, were invited to undertake the task, but were unable to secure the support required. Finding that the conservatives could not agree among themselves sufficiently to assure a majority for any cabinet organized within the party, the Emperor then turned to the liberals and invited Senator Sariva to undertake the task, who was compelled to decline through failing health. The Bahia senator, however, recommended Visconde de Ouro Preto (Alfonso Celso) who promptly accepted the task and organized his ministry on June 7th. At the Emperor's request two military men were selected for the portfolios of war and marine, the object being to allay the discontent among the officers and to place them under the control of men in their own profession.

(To be continued.)

From The Statist, November 30th, 1889.

INDIRECT CONSEQUENCES OF THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION

It is possible that the indirect consequences of the Brazilian revolution may prove more serious even than the direct. If, indeed, the provinces can be held together, if civil war can be avoided, and if order can be maintained, then the fall in the prices of Brazilian securities may not be very considerable. Even under the most favourable circumstances, however, a decline in prices is to be looked for. The attention of the public has now been forcibly directed to the weak points in Brazilian finance, and it is obvious to every careful observer those weak points are numerous. Therefore, prudent brokers will not recommend these securities to their clients for investment. The more cautious, on the contrary, will advise selling them on every favourable opportunity. The great houses here and on the Continent that are largely interested in Brazilian matters, the syndicates that support them, and the trust companies that have been formed in such numbers to relieve them of unsaleable stocks, will, no doubt, buy, and their purchases may prevent a considerable decline, yet the market will be weak—for nothing can withstand steady, continuous selling by investors; and prices are likely to be lower, say twelve months hence, than they are now. There is another point well deserving of consideration. No close observer can doubt that Brazil in the past has been unable to meet regularly her obligations to her foreign creditors. That is proved by the frequency with which loans were brought put in Europe. It is obvious that the financial agents of the Brazilian government in Europe were very

often called upon to pay the interest on the debt which the government was not able to remit in time—that in that way a floating debt was continually run up, and that the floating debt was funded after a while. It remains to be seen whether European capitalists will be as ready in the future to maintain the credit of Brazil in this way as they have been in the past. They may, of course; but it does not seem probable. If they are not as ready, if Brazil is compelled to furnish promptly the interest on her debt, she will find herself in difficulties, and this will, of course, tell adversely on the market. In the long run it is probable that Brazil would be benefited by anything which would compel her to be more economical henceforward. Her debt would not grow too rapidly, and time would be given for her resources to develop and her population to grow. But in the immediate future unwillingness on the part of European capitalists to advance more to her for the purpose of paying the interest on her debt as it falls due, could be injurious to her credit and would lower the prices of her bonds.

Under the most favourable circumstances, then, the market for Brazilian securities is likely to be weaker in the future than in the past, but if the circumstances are not favourable a great fall can hardly be prevented. Suppose that some of the provinces endeavour to secede, or that disturbances break out amongst the negroes, or that a counter-revolution is attempted—the alarm of the public will greatly increase. Speculators will then sell on an extensive scale, and investors may become frightened, and may throw their stocks in large masses upon the market. In such a case it may well be doubted whether the great financial houses would care to buy so freely as would sustain the market. They would probably feel themselves powerless to fight against events, and would hold off until there had been a heavy fall. If they did, many speculators might be ruined, and the losses of the investing public would be serious. They would be unable then to go on increasing as before in other directions; on the contrary, many of them would probably find themselves compelled to realise other stocks, and even if the investing public had not to sell other stocks largely, speculators unduly would, and thus a heavy fall in the Brazilian market would send down prices in almost every other department. Such a fall might involve an important house or a trust company in embarrasments, might spread a feeling of uneasiness all over the Stock Exchange, and might thus have serious results. We have for a long time past been directing the attention of our readers to the state of affairs in the Argentine Republic, and preparing them for what may be expected there. What has occurred now in Brazil forcibly reminds us all how uncertain is the political stability of all South American states, and therefore it tends to increase the anxiety about Argentine affairs. If the Argentine crisis were to become more acute at the very time when a fresh alarm was excited in the Brazilian market, the two events together might have very grave consequences.

But it is almost that the course of events in Brazil is likely to make the worst impression. Quite recently, the great capitalists, both in France and Germany have been engaging in Brazilian financial operations. The German houses have done so only to a small extent comparatively, but the French houses have been operating very largely. Paris has been tried, as we have frequently reminded our readers, severely this year. It, however, has been greatly favoured by the success of the Exhibition, the defeat of the Boulangists, the goodliness of the crops, and the marked revival in trade. More particularly it has been helped by the largely increased consumption of copper. It cannot be doubted now that those who hold copper warrants in such enormous quantities in Paris have already been able to get rid of a large portion of them, and the probability is that as the consumptive demand for the metal increases they will be able to realise even more freely in the future. Had there, then, been no other adverse event, it is possible that much of the losses incurred early this year might have been recovered in consequence of the rise in copper and the improvement in business generally. The revolution in Brazil is, however, very unfortunate for them. If order is permanently maintained the effect will pass away, and they may escape without much loss. But if matters go from bad to worse, then the position in Paris will become serious. A Brazilian crisis, especially if it should be followed closely by an Argentine crisis, would severely try Paris after what she has gone through in the early part of the year. Even if there is no important failure, the great houses will have to protect their interests by attempting to support the market. They have committed themselves so largely of late that if they were to allow the market to fall away their losses would be serious. If they support the market and succeed in maintaining it, they lock up so much of their capital that they become less and less able to guard against future contingencies. Granted that the past half year has

greatly favoured them, it is impossible to believe that the *Liquidation* has yet been completed. There must be a great lock-up, consequent upon the Panama failure and the copper crash. If there is now to be a Brazilian lock-up and an Argentine lock-up, the position of Paris becomes serious. No doubt the power of the great houses is great, their readiness to work together is admirable, and they may tide over their present difficulties as they tide over the copper crisis. But all the same, their lock-up becomes greater, and their power to act in the future becomes less. The commitments of Germany in Brazil, as we have already said, are much smaller than those of France; but then speculation in Germany has run wild, and a small matter may produce great effects. The *Liquidation* that comes to an end to-day has been an extremely difficult one, and there is no reason to expect that the December *Liquidation* will be easier. On the contrary, it is likely to be more difficult. If so, a new alarm respecting Brazil might bring on a crisis.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

—Dr. Hermes da Fonseca has been appointed secretary-general to the provisional government.

—By decree, dated on the 2nd, Prince Augusto, grandson of the Emperor, was dismissed from the Brazilian navy.

—São Paulo will have three vice-governors, viz.: Francisco Glycerio, Luiz Pereira Barreto and Joaquim Lopes Chaves.

—There is a report that the hall of the Casino Fluminense will be used as the meeting chamber for the constituent assembly.

—Ex-Senator Gomes do Amaral, at present in this city, has telegraphed to the governor of Pará his adhesion to the republic.

—The government has furnished each member of the commission to organize the electoral census with 2,000\$ for expenses of establishment.

—Decrees dated on the 31st ult. increase the pay of army and naval officers and provide for the compulsory retirement of the latter at fixed ages.

—A telegram published here on the 4th states that Prince Pedro Augusto had shown symptoms of a return of his malady and that his condition was serious.

—Marshal Deodoro, chief of the government, who had come down to his new official residence, has been ordered to return to Santa Theresa by his attendant physicians.

—A telegram dated Oporto on the 30th states that the Emperor had declined to receive Sr. Otero Preto, who had gone there upon learning of the death of the Empress.

—Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães, who was commander of the 2nd artillery when the mutiny of the 18th ult. broke out, was to have been released from imprisonment yesterday (5th).

—Telegrams, dated Oporto 1st, give very unsatisfactory accounts of D. Pedro II. He is said to be much depressed mentally and weaker physically since the death of the Empress.

—By the steamer *Rio Grande*, which sailed on the 5th, there were sent to Matto Grosso 56 men of the 2nd artillery and 43 *cavaleiros*. Whether the latter have been enlisted in the army is not stated.

—The last words of Her Majesty the Empress are said to have been: "I regret the absence of my daughter and grand-children; I can not bless them for the last time. Brazil! beautiful land, I can never return there."

—A decree, dated on the 30th ult., authorizes the governors of states to dissolve municipal chambers and organize the service of municipal affairs, in accordance with the terms of the decree that suppressed the chamber in Rio.

—Sr. Pedro Augusto Tavares has resigned the governorship of Maranhão and will be succeeded by Dr. José Thomaz Porciuncula. Sr. Tavares was hasty in decreeing the separation of the state of Maranhão and the church.

—A telegram dated Berlin on the 31st ult., states that Germany, England and Italy had all declared their intentions of not interfering with matters in Brazil and that the three nations would shortly recognize the new government.

—The provisional government has increased the first class of the general staff of the army. There will be 12 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 30 captains and 40 lieutenants. The former numbers were 10, 14, 20 and 20 respectively.

—A telegram dated Bombay on the 31st ult., states that Prince Augusto had obeyed orders received there and left the corvette *Almirante Barroso*, Prince Augusto, the Emperor's grandson, was a second lieutenant in the Brazilian navy.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto is to publish a book on the revolution here which, according to a telegram, will probably be published in London. The ex-premier is a brave man; he should remember that pious wish: "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!"

—The health of the chief of state is a subject of no slight anxiety in official circles, and it is known that the doctors have ordered his return to Santa Theresa as soon as the weather becomes hot again.

—Another telegram has been addressed by the minister of finance to Sr. Lajinho Coelho and the other diplomatic representatives of Brazil in Europe, correcting the erroneous opinions current there as to any delay in the convoking of the constituent assembly.

—According to a telegram dated Montevideo on the 30th ult., a man had arrived there to establish a Brazilian journal in opposition to the government here. He was the editor of a paper published in a town of Rio Grande do Sul, which was suppressed by the governor of the state.

—The officers of the navy waited on the minister of marine on the 4th to thank him for securing an improved condition [increased pay] for them. Barão de Corumbá—he who climbed a tree in Palace Square to wave an *adieu* to the Emperor—led the body of officers. The navy now proposes to erect a statue to the minister.

—The decree providing for two vice-chiefs was signed on the 31st ult., and was at once followed by the following appointments:

1st vice-chief.—Dr. Ruy Barbosa,
Minister of Finance;
2nd vice-chief.—Lt. Col. Benjamin Constant,
Minister of War.

On the 26th ult., the minister of finance addressed a telegram to various diplomatic agents abroad—and to Sr. Lajinho Coelho in Lisbon, whose position appears to be confirmed—in contradiction of various rumors said to be afloat in Europe relative to the action of the government in banishing the imperial family and cutting off their supplies, and in banishing and deporting Otto Probst and brother and Silverio Martins. The telegram was decidedly energetic and in showing a parallel between European rendition and that here, was in favor of the Brazilian form. A reply from Paris signed by two Brazilians thanks the minister for his energy, which they declare had become necessary in Paris.

THE BUDGETS FOR 1890.

The following decree was published on the 31st ult.:

The provisional government of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees:

Art. 1.—Until the laws which shall fix the expenditure and estimate the federal revenue for the fiscal year 1890, are promulgated, those of Nos. 3,390 and 3,397, dated November 24th of last year, with Table C which accompanies them, will continue in vigor.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, December 30th, 1889, first of the Republic.

Manoel D'Almeida da Fonseca,
Ruy Barbosa.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 31st ult., the governor of Rio de Janeiro issued a decree fixing the cost of licenses in his state.

—A new reservoir was inaugurated at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 1st, to the delight of the inhabitants.

—A severe drought has recently caused considerable prejudice to the plantations throughout Espírito Santo.

—The governor of Bahia gave a banquet on New Year's day in honor of Admiral Gills and the officers of the U. S. corvette *Richmond*.

—On November 23rd the chief of police of Belém, Pará, ordered strict regulations for the disorderly females of that city, including registry.

—All the provincial capitals throughout the country are following the example of Rio de Janeiro in the substitution of an *intendencia municipal* for their boards of aldermen.

—The epidemic that broke out at Cornhill, Mato Grosso, has been declared extinct and the medical commission sent there by the late government has been ordered to return.

—The trial of the police sergeant Barbosa in São Paulo on the 27th for the murder of the Spaniard Dominguez on the night of August 3rd last, resulted in a dismissal of the case.

—An association is in process of formation in the state of Minas Geraes to develop commercial and industrial relations with European countries, especially with France, whose government has shown itself desirous of increasing its trade with Latin America. We presume the "Mineiros" propose to export *taucinho*, cheeses and tobacco and import Parisian novelties, including the newest works on a republican form of government with an *im*movable president.

—At the S. João Baptista, Niterói, parish church there were celebrated last year 792 baptisms, of which 17 adults, 157 marriages, of which 67 of necessity (*coacti*) and 2,754 communions.

—The civil registry in one of the Campos parishes shows the following results for the past year: marriages 97; births 1,005, of which 511 were illegitimate, and 1,096 deaths. The excess of deaths is credited to the Ceará refugees.

—A successful operation of the transfusion of blood is reported from S. Paulo. The patient was suffering from intestinal hemorrhage, the effects of typhoid fever. The operation was effected on October 28th and the patient is reported as perfectly recovered.

—At a plantation near Bananal, S. Paulo, a thin line, resembling a telephone wire, has been discovered at a great height fixed on trees, and the good people are seriously exercised as to whether the devil has inaugurated the service, or whether blacks are using this means of secret communication.

—The Bahia journals notice the suicide there on the 22nd, in a room of the Hotel Boman, of an Englishman whose luggage was marked "E. E. Westwood" and showed him to have been a passenger per Royal Mail str. *Magdalena* from Southampton to Buenos Aires. He had blown the top of his head off with a pistol shot.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Macabé and Campos railway has been granted an extension to two years to build the branch to Porto Marinho. The state of Rio de Janeiro grants the concession.

—By decree dated December 30th the Felotas and Colômbia Railway Company, Limited, has received an extension of time for 30 days, within which to deliver final surveys.

—The minister of agriculture is said to have under consideration a plan for the general completion of the railways in the northern states. This project was suggested by Sr. Antonio Prado, when minister of agriculture, who sent the late engineer Coutinho to the north to investigate the matter. His report: and he reported on the feasibility of the idea, submitting rough plans of the proposed connections.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The first cemetery ever established in Lapa and exclusively under the direction and control of the Roman Catholic church has been formally opened, and the first interment in it took place on Oct. 18th. The deceased was Mrs. Ana Wilson, a widow, 45 years of age, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a Protestant. The fact that a Protestant funeral has been solemnly celebrated in Lapa will strike many with surprise who can remember when, not so many years ago, fanaticism was more rampant there than perhaps in any other capital in America. The change will have been meted with as much pleasure in Lapa as it certainly will be wherever these lines may be read. —*Panama Star and Herald*, Nov. 9.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from Victoria dated on the 27th states that the rains had decreased and the heat was excessive, and that the coffee crop for 1890 in the state of Espírito Santo would suffer from these climatic changes.

—According to the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* the visible supply of coffee on November 1st was:

Stock in Europe, all kinds	1,455,200
Afloat in Europe, all kinds	200,000
do do East	60,000
Visible supply Rio and Santos, U. States	450,601
Stock other kinds in U. States	123,000
Afloat from East do	30,000
Stock in Rio	343,000
do Santos	250,000

Against Oct. 1st..... 2,977,801
3,114,272

—In this section (commercial) we protested some time back against rather unscrupulous information sent from Rio de Janeiro in Europe and the United States of the North (*sic*) regarding the 1890-91 coffee crop. These advices commenced by announcing a large blossom, when no indication of flower yet existed; some even telegraphed the abundant blossoming of the *mango* trees as a certain indication of an abundance of coffee. Unhappily these expectations are not realized. The coffee trees, weakened by preceding droughts, had not strength to sustain the flower, a large part of this falling off. It is further to be added that the coffee on the extremities of the branches (*café das pontas*) was damaged by the ardent sun of November. Therefore the coming crop can not be estimated at over 2,500,000 bags. Should we later on have reasons to modify the present estimate we shall do so in proper season. —*Farmist do Commercio*, Jan. 4th.

—To judge from the fuss made over it by the local press, the Rio custom-house never saw 100,000 bags of coffee dispatched before Saturday, the 28th ult. It is very far from the first occasion; so recently as November 23rd, 101,000 bags were dispatched. Will the Rio press never learn the right time to "blow its horn"?

LOCAL NOTES

—O *Paz* in mentioning an accident says it is inexcusable, but justifiable. We give it up.

—The offices of the department of foreign affairs will be removed shortly to the old city palace.

—Forty-eight batteries are promised for the capital alone this year. Four changes a month is most tempting.

—The Mint has opened an analytical service and will analyze waters, as well as metals. Curious work for a Mint to do.

—Pedro Impudor has been allowed to call himself Pedro Mantinha. The recipient of this favor is a telegraph clerk.

—The minister of war has been granted permission to resign his position as director and treasurer of the asylum for the blind.

—A rumor is mentioned that Sr. Gabriel Piza Almeida, of Taubaté, S. Paulo, will be sent to Washington as Brazilian minister.

—An advertisement of a dispensing chemist here states that he prepared 26,899 prescriptions during 1889, but the mortality returns are not published.

—It is expected that the cruiser *Albatroz* *Tamandá* and the gunboat *Canadá* will both be launched at the may-yard here in March next.

—On the 13th ult. a citizen attempted suicide with a pocket knife and assigned as his reason that he was threatened with imprisonment. He preferred death to serving his country.

—The director of the Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum has received permission from the minister of interior to buy a new roofing stove for an old one which belonged to the former regime.

—Has not the time arrived to quarantine European arrivals against the influenza? It seems no respecter of persons, and may get into high circles here, to the great discomfort of the patients.

—On the 28th ult. our colleague *F. L. do Sul* completed his eightieth year. We sincerely trust he will celebrate ninety nine times this anniversary, though we can not exactly hope to participate each time.

—"Tridentes", the martyr, had a silver watch. At least, one said to have belonged to him has been on exposition. One thing is certain, if it did not belong to the martyr, it belonged to some one else.

—A venerable police official took leave of his subordinates on the 17th ult. He was 87 years old and had spent 68 in the public service, so that his retirement may mean a little more energy in the department he has had charge of.

—It is reported that the chief of police is to be given judicial functions in police cases. This is all wrong; police magistrates should be regularly appointed by the minister of justice and the chief of police will have quite enough to do as chief executive officer.

—There appears to be some decapitations ordered and executed among the old staff of the board of health. Why will not the board apply to Gen. Ben. Pinheiro F. Barboza, and obtain his rules enforced at New Orleans during his occupation of that city some years ago.

—We are glad to see a complaint against the practice of marking places in the carriages for passengers who do not choose to make gratuitous spectacles of themselves in rushing like lunatics up the landing stage.

—According to a local journal, on April 18th, 1834, Sr. Cornelio Ferreira França and various companions presented a project for the confederation, offensive and defensive, of the United States and Brazil. Their descendants did not think highly of Sr. França's project.

—The minister of agriculture has set a good example by giving 208 *as festas* to the messengers and servants at his department. Why do not other public offices follow suit and relieve Rio of the spectacle of well dressed men going around begging? Newspaper carriers are the only deserving recipients of *festas*, unless editors may be included. Now don't all speak at once!

—We see that preparations for Carnival are already under way. It is time therefore for the government to take action, if it proposes to suppress this most pernicious custom. Last year the druths on March 2nd—the day before Carnival—numbered 60, but on the 8th, three days after, they jumped up to 163. This is a matter for the minister of interior and board of health to take into serious consideration.

—Now that everybody that did not default on the 31st ult. on Change has been heard from, perhaps those that *did* will appear.

—The police continue collecting arms from various points in the city. Why not have an exposition when enough are collected?

—The New York Life Insurance company has obtained permission to substitute its deposit of £22,500 by government stock of an equal value.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto street has resumed its old name of 8th of December. One by one the landmarks are returning.

—Although the first republican coins and stamps could not be struck and stamped on the 31st ult., the dies for the former will have the date of 1889.

—Paraguay has joined the "band of brothers" who are to interchange official, scientific, etc., documents. We were always at a loss to understand why Paraguay could hesitate.

—As the sneak thieves in Rio are evidently making use of the appearance of justice, would it not be well to have each porter wear his licence number on his hat, or other head covering?

—A gentleman here in an address to the laboring classes states that the presidents of the United States have been chosen from the class of laborers and their descendants. Almost everybody has to earn his living in the United States.

—A subscription, 634\$, raised here for the family of a republican martyr not long ago in Pernambuco, is causing a row. One member of the committee charges others with annexing the funds.

—It is proposed to organize the federal republican party in this city by the election of a directory. Common idea of organization, and subject to great abuses. Why not decree a chief and directory?

—At the conference of the ministers on the 30th it was resolved to await the expiration of 90 days to receive the reports of the Missões boundary commission, after which, should no agreement be arrived at, the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

—A school in the Engenho Velho suburb is to open gratuitous classes for the preparation of citizen voters for the coming constituent assembly. There is abundance of time, and the example is worthy of imitation. But—who is to give instruction?

—José Theodoro Braga has got himself into trouble. José is a second-hand general dealer, and appears to combine the business of a "fence" also. A police authority wanted a stolen watch which José had bought, but the merchant drew a pair of scissors and threatened the authority—and now he is "pronounced."

—The police have caught one of the "intelligence office" scamps at last and it is to be hoped will punish him. The *maluco* is simple. The agent picks up 58 fcs, sends a servant, who leaves in 24 hours or less, not always to believe empty-handed, but the 58 is not to be recovered from the "imel hugent" agent.

—It seems painfully possible that the *coqueiros* formerly picked the sneak thieves, for with the disappearance of the former the audacity of the latter shows no limits. What character the real, military police represent, save to supply a certain martial appearance in the streets, is the mystery.

—Sr. Francisco Bicalho, the engineer who has taken such a time to not bring water to the city, was recently surprised by the present of an album containing photographs of the principal works executed by him during this service. He gave the committee making the presentation "a glass of water." Under the circumstances, in Sr. Bicalho's place, we should have been inclined to present the present as a very ungenerous practical joke, and would have added a "stick" to the aforesaid glass.

—In reply to a communication from the department of foreign affairs the minister of interior declared on the 10th ult. that the children of a naturalized Brazilian born in Brazil are natives, and minor children follow the nationality of the father; after reaching legal age they may under Art. 1 of legislative decree No. 1,096 of September 10th, 1860, choose the original nationality of the father. Children of a naturalized Brazilian born abroad are not considered Brazilians unless they become domiciled here.

—Decree No. 68, dated on the 14th ult., regulates sanitary service as regards the compulsory reports of physicians in cases of transmissible disease and disinfection in such cases. Fines will be imposed of 100\$ on physicians who fail to report and on any person obstructing the disinfecting officers, and fines of from 10\$ to 50\$ on all other violations of sanitary regulations. The fines must be paid within 48 hours, or execution will be put in force, and against them there is no appeal. Finally the inspector general will submit to the government new regulations in regard to sanitary measures in general.

—At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 29th a drummer of the corp of marines was found by the police in the Rua da Carioca mortally wounded and he died at the police station without uttering a word. The mortal wound was a stab and the appearances there had been a struggle in the murder. But what was a marine doing at 3 a. m. in the street?

Libro del Campo; by John MacGier, C. B. Innes Aves; Mackern & McLean, 1889. A convenient little pocket book of tables adapted to the metric system for the survey and construction of railways. The tables were prepared by the author for his own use, and are now published for general use through the solicitation of professional friends who have found them exceptionally convenient and useful. The book will be of inestimable value to every railway engineer as a part of his field equipment.

—A firm of merchants here having declined the press that they had neither bought, nor authorized the purchase of shares for delivery, a notice also in the press, declares he has in his possession a broker's contract showing a purchase by him, which had not been met, and that he lodged a protest against the default. The name of the firm in question is Leiteão Irmão & Co., gold and notion dealers in the Largo de São Rita.

Rio de Janeiro.....	4,617,420	\$81
S. Paulo.....	5,163,135	\$80
Minas Gerais.....	3,102,883	47
Espirito Santo.....	1,377,693	68
	13,021,200	\$88

-We are doubtful how the *Novidades* took to the first of the *Journal do Comercio* on the 1st. The first named journal had been steadily prophesying (the most distressing disasters upon the 31st of settlement day, in the stock exchange, and this the *Journal's* report of the eventful 31st: "*Paroxysms* . . . This is what happened to the share fever, with the difference, instead of little rats the mountain gave birth to a number of large rats, which at the settlement yesterday gnawed ropes, and what ropes!" In Rio stock exchange slang, a "rope" is a contract, and to gnaw one what would be called "defaulding" in good English. We do not believe any one was surprised at the third recurrence of this "new means of paying old debts."

310	do	41
30	Banco Lavradio e Comercio	44
50	Banco Nacional	71
330	Serventana R.R. 40\$ pd	70
60	Obras Publicas do Brazil	690

January 4th, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Now, value	Last sale	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000 \$	2,000,000\$	..	Agricola do Brazil .....	.....	40\$	35\$0000	.... - 45\$0000
5,000,000	500,000	39,797\$	Auxiliar	9\$000-July 83	150	150	0000
5,000,000	500,000	..	da 2ª serie .....	.....	45	45	0000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Portuguez .....	.....	10\$50	38\$0000	49 0000

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000 \$	2,000,000\$	...	Agricola do Brazil.....	...	40\$	35\$000	.... = 45\$000
5,000,000 ..	500,000 ..	37,727\$	Auxiliar.....	9\$000—July 89	40	150 000	....
M 10,000,000 ..	M2,500,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	40	150 000	38\$000—42 000
100,000,000 ..	33,000,000 ..	19,375,999	Banlianiche.....	...	M350	...	...
...	6,000,000 ..	...	Brazil.....	10 000—Jan. 90	100	264 000	.... = 275 000
500,000 ..	500,000 ..	21,999	Caixa Credito Commercial.....	6 000—Jan. 90	100	108 000	....
10,000,000 ..	1,000,000 ..	...	Caupes.....	...	20	...	...
3,000,000 ..	300,000 ..	...	Clube Laboratorio.....	...	40	...	...
10,000,000 ..	2,115,000 ..	...	Colombador e Agente.....	...	40	000 000	.... = 44 000
80,000,000 ..	10,000,000 ..	3,472,721	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	10 000—July 89	200	251 000	....
...	5,000,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	140	75 000	175 000—180 000
1,000,000 ..	394,100 ..	...	Comercian.....	...	40	41 000	....
30,000,000 ..	12,000,000 ..	2,168,000	Comercio.....	9 000—July 89	200	210 000	.... = 240 000
...	1,600,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	40	...	...
80,000,000 ..	8,000,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	40	41 000	40 500—47 000
...	2,500,000 ..	140,823	Credito Real do Brazil.....	8 000—July 89	200	210 000	....
...	250,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	20	...	...
...	1,500,000 ..	...	do comm. dep.....	...	20	...	...
£1,000,000 ..	£500,000 ..	200,000	Deferedre.....	12 000—Jan. 90	200	285 000	....
...	6,000,000 ..	1,610,000	English, Limited.....	8\$—Nov 89	£10	...	...
8,000,000 ..	800,000 ..	...	Industria Nacional.....	...	40	55 000	....
20,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	1,290,000	Industrial Mercantil.....	8 000—Jan. 90	100	195 000	....
...	300,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	500—Jan. 90	20	...	...
1,000,000 ..	500,000 ..	...	Intermediario.....	...	140	88 000	....
20,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	...	Lavoura e Commercio.....	1 125—Jan. 90	100	42 000—50 000	....
£1,250,000 ..	£500,000 ..	£350,000	Louisa & Brazilian, Limited.....	1 125—Apr 89	£10	...	...
2,000,000 ..	1,092,800 ..	310,000	Mercantil dos Varigotas.....	2 000—July 89	200	198 000	.... = 200 000
3,000,000 ..	17,900,000 ..	...	Nacional do Brazil (gold).....	6 000—Jan. 90	40	71 000	68 500—70 000
...	1,000,000 ..	12,610	Pontal.....	1 000—Jan. 90	100	121 000	.... = 115 000
...	1,000,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	4 500—Jan. 90	80	88 000	....
4,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	200,528	Predal.....	4 500—Jan. 90	200	70 000	....
...	200,000 ..	...	Rio de Janeiro.....	...	60	...	...
1,000,000 ..	200,000 ..	...	Rural e Hypothecario.....	10 000—Jan. 90	200	325 000	.... = 45 000
2,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	7,821,202	Sociedade Mercantil.....	...	200	...	...
10,000,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	...	Sub American.....	...	40	38 000	38 000—40 000
10,000,000 ..	1,092,197\$	81,075	Uniao de Credito.....	800—Apr 89	40	40 000	....
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000 \$	1,000,000 ..	12,173\$	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	1 000—July 89	100	55 000	....
1,200,000 ..	1,200,000 ..	214,197	Credito Real do.....	1 000—July 89	50	62 000	....
...	750,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	4 000—July 89	10	14 000	....
1,000,000 ..	500,000 ..	...	do comm. dep.....	...	5	...	...
1,000,000 ..	200,000 ..	...	Lavoura e Commercio.....	4 000—July 89	100	172 000	.... = 175 000
11,000,000 ..	1,000,000 ..	700,000	Mercantil, S. Paulo.....	10 000—Jan. 90	100	58 000	....
...	2,700,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	50	58 000	....
500,000 ..	500,000 ..	10,000	Pontal, S. Paulo.....	1 75—July 89	50	61 000	....
10,000,000 ..	1,000,000 ..	...	Provincial do.....	...	20	...	...
10,000,000 ..	1,000,000 ..	...	S. Paulo.....	...	20	...	...
1,000,000 ..	500,000 ..	...	Credito Real, Minas.....	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	Provincial, do.....	...	70	70 000	....
...	1,700,000 ..	18,734	Fernambuco, do.....	14 000—July 89	40	70 000	....
2,000,000 ..	200,000 ..	...	do 2 series.....	...	20	...	...
3,000,000 ..	300,000 ..	...	Uniao, Bahia.....	...	20	...	...
...	400,000 ..	...	do.....	...	20	...	...
5,000,000 ..	400,000 ..	...	Pernambuco.....	...	20	...	...
...	400,000 ..	...	Mercantil e Ind. Param.....	...	40	...	...
...	300,000 ..	...	do.....	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	do 2 series.....	...	20	...	...
5,000,000 ..	500,000 ..	...	Credito Real, R. G. do Sul.....	...	...	...	...

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Unpaid balance	Lost sale	Closing quotation
£625,000	£915,237 1/2	£60,000	Antares Steam Navigation	77 1/2 - Dec. 31	£12 10 0	97 5/8	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,200,388	Barclays de Navigation	18 1/2 - July 5	100 1/2	345 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	249,951	Magnificent Navigation	15 000 - July 8	200	270 000	—
671,400	671,400	—	S. J. de la Barra & Company	7 000 - July 8	—	125 000	—
			Transatlantic Navigation	—	49	85 000	—

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Albion	1\$ Jan. 90	20\$	1\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	204,707	Argo	25 " " 90	250	100 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	25,000	Atlanta	8 Aug. 90	10	5 500	9\$500 - 10\$
1,000,000	200,000	100,000	Benning	1 Jan. 91	20	15 000	—

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000\$	750,000	250,000	Alliance	1850 Jan. 90	25\$	185000	—
3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Argo Flammenco	25 Jan. Jan. 90	25\$	100,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Avalon	800—July 50	10	95000	95 500—100
1,000,000	700,000	300,000	Avon	0 000—Jan. 90	10	15,000	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Confiance	2 000—July 50	20	10,000	—
2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	Fidelity	0 000—Jan. 90	12 1/2	170,000	—75
2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	Garratt	0 000—Jan. 90	10	100,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Genl.	1000—Jan. 90	20	50,000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,800,000	Indemilzina	—	—	20,000	—
8,000,000	400,000	7,600,000	Intergrade	10 000—Jan. 90	100	130,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	900,000	Leclair	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	900,000	Nova Flammenco	2 000—Jan. 90	20	26,000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,800,000	Previdente	3 000—July 50	60	42,000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,800,000	Providence	2 000—July 50	20	18,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	900,000	Union-Lomb. Viregiana	3 000—Jan. 90	10	42,000	—18
1,000,000	200,000	800,000	Vigilanza	750—Jan. 90	10	9,000	—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonpaid share	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000 \$	5,400,000 \$	142,000 \$	Carri-O-Ramics	45¢-July 89	200 \$	245 000	— 255 000
9,400,000 \$	9,776,111 \$	NA	Tarlim Industries	3 1/2¢-Jan. 90	200 \$	145 000	130 000-140 000
500,000 \$	800,000 \$	NA	Perchemin	4¢-July 89	200 \$	280 000	—
1,200,000 \$	600,000 \$	15,000 \$	Forti-Meers	4 000¢-Aug. 89	200 \$	280 000	—
4,000,000 \$	800,000 \$	507,899 \$	S. Chervakov	15 000¢-July 89	200 \$	280 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000	400,000	..	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras	....	200\$	168\$000	---
300,000	800,000	..	Agre. S. Sebastião	....	200	200	000
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. de Viçosa Fluminense	....	200	200	000
750,000	750,000	15,754\$	Carrageons Fluminense	10\$000—July 89	200	200	000
1,500,000	300,000	3,947	Commercio e Lavoura	1\$000—July 89	200	40	000
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria	....	200	20	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Condalia	....	400	40	000
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Ducas D. Pedro II	.... Sept 89	200	170	000
....	....	..	do subsidarios	....	200	200	000
200,000	150,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Cimento	8\$00—July 89	200	200	000
....	16,000	..	do 2 series	....	40	....	....
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	10\$00—Jan. 90	160	600\$000	---
150,000	150,000	..	Fabrica de Biscoitos	....	50	50	000
2,000,000	1,000,000	220,000	Ind. Lx. e Viçosa de Manahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosques)	10\$00—Jan. 90	50	100	000
220,000	220,000	..	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.	....	200	200	000
5,600,000	2,100,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	....	200	200	000
1,000,000	1,200,000	..	Nova Industria	....	200	200	000
400,000	220,000	..	do 2 series	....	50	50	000
1,570,000	1,500,000	..	Parahyba e Serpico U. F.	....	100	100	000
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,400	Pastorel, Agric. e Industrial	3\$000—Aug. 89	100	85	000
500,000	600,000	..	Pastorel Mineira	....	120	95	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.	....	200	60	000
500,000	470,000	..	Progresso Maritimo	6\$00—Jan. 90	200	350	000
3,000,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series	6\$00—Jan. 90	60	60	000
5,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio	....	200	190	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	39,400	Serapis Maritimo	6\$00—July 89	200	190	000
4,800,000	1,000,000	..	S. Jeronymo mines	100	120	000
....	180,000	..	do 2 series	5	10	000

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four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
paper. This change not only largely increased the use of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1891)
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